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HARRITY SNYDER, LLP 11350 Random Hills Road SUITE 600 FAIRFAX, VA 22030			SYED, FARHAN M	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/664,929	SMITH ET AL.
	Examiner Farhan M. Syed	Art Unit 2165

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 June 2006.  
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 September 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-33 are pending.

***Response to Applicant's Remarks***

***Drawings***

2. Applicant's arguments, see page 12, filed 16 June 2006, with respect to the drawings have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection of the drawings in the non-final action dated 23 March 2006 has been withdrawn.

***Double Patenting***

3. Applicant's argument, see page 13, filed 16 June 2006, with respect to the obviousness-type double patenting of claims 1-33 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection in the non-final action dated 23 March 2006 has been withdrawn.

***Terminal Disclaimer***

4. The terminal disclaimer filed on 16 June 2006 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 16 June 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the reasons set forth below:

The Applicant argues:

(1) "For example, neither Shultz et al. nor Michalewicz et al. discloses or suggests grouping the relevant documents into clusters based, at least in part, on the addresses located within the area of interest."

The Examiner disagrees. Shultz et al. in combination with Michalewicz et al. teaches grouping the relevant documents into clusters based, at least in part, on the addresses located within the area of interest. Shultz et al teaches in paragraph [0049] "*Geographic criteria primarily define the involvement of the GIS database (e.g., database 131) in filtering the search results for the information query. For example, user query 202 can be limited to those results (e.g. businesses) that are located in a defined geographic area. For example, the geographic area may be a city, country, state, country, radial distance, or geometric corridor. Geographic criteria may also include the geographic area within a specified zip code, an area code, or the area defined by a specific radius from the location data, such as a street address, zip code, area code, state, longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates, any unified geocoding system, state planar coordinates, or combinations thereof. In addition, the search results can be limited and/or sorted to those results that are in closest proximity to the location data. For example, if the user enters or spatially designates his home street address as the location data, then he can request that the ten search results in closest proximity to his home be provided.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that the defined geographical area is the area of interest that in part is based on the street address, which is the address located

within the area of interest. Thus, clearly a user enters a query string that includes identifying documents based on one or more geographical identifier. These documents that are returned based on the query results can be further limited and/or sorted based on close proximity to the location data. This clearly anticipates that a user would be able to select the desired results based on geographical proximity to a desired address. Although, Shultz et al does not explicitly teach clustering by address, Michalewicz et al does teach clustering by address. Michalewicz et al states in paragraph [0089] "*Using the knowledge built by the Data Preparation module 200, based on optimal document representation, the user is presented with clusters of documents that guide the user in logically narrowing down the search in a top-down manner. This mechanism expedites the search process since the user can exclude irrelevant sites or sites of less interest in favor of more relevant sites that are grouped within a cluster. In this manner, the user is precluded from having to review individual sites to discover their content since that content would already have been identified and categorized into clusters.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that where clustering is a process that logically narrows down the search so that the user can exclude irrelevant site or sites of less interest and in favor of more relevant sites that are grouped within the cluster. Furthermore, Michalewicz et al teaches in paragraphs [0095], [0101], [0107-0116] that in order to cluster, a parameter exists that creates a pattern satisfying a user's requirement. Thus the address in clustering by address is just a parameter and an intended use of the prior art. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of

making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).

(2) "For example, neither Shultz et al. nor Michalewicz et al. discloses or suggests grouping relevant documents into clusters based, at least in part, on telephone numbers included in the relevant documents."

The Examiner disagrees. The argument of using telephone numbers is again the intended use of the prior art as discussed in (1).

Any other arguments by the applicant are either more limiting than the claimed language or completely irrelevant.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-14, 16-19, 25-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shultz et al (U.S. Pat. Pub. 2003/0061211 and known hereinafter as Shultz) in view of Michalewicz et al (U.S. Pat. Pub. 2002/0042789 and known hereinafter as Michalewicz).

As per claim 1, 27-30, 32, and 33, Shultz teaches a method for clustering by address, comprising: receiving a search query that includes one or more keywords (i.e. *"The general information query may include one or more criterion about a particular entity or type of entity such as: a business name, category of business, a specific GIS location, a product name, a brand name, a service name, pricing criterion, a time criterion, an event criterion, a service category, or combinations thereof."*) The preceding text clearly indicates that a search query is the general information query that includes one or more keywords, which are particular entity or type of entity such as: a business name, category of business, a specific GIS location, a product name, etc.)(Page 4, paragraph 48); obtaining one or more geographical identifiers (i.e. *"Geographic criteria may also include the geographic area within a specified zip code, an area code, or the area defined by a specific radius from the location data, such as a street address, zip code, area code, state, longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates, any unified geocoding system, state planar coordinates, or combinations thereof."*) The preceding text clearly indicates that a geographical identifier is a geographic criteria, of which one or more may be combined together.)(Page 1, paragraph 12); identifying an area of interest based, at least in part, on the one or more geographical identifiers (i.e. *"... searching a geographic information database and an information system database for information corresponding to the geographically defined query..."*) The preceding text clearly indicates that identifying an area of interested is the result of the information corresponding to the geographically defined query, and one or more geographical identifiers are contained within a geographically defined query.)(Page 1, paragraph 12); identifying documents that are associated with addresses located within the area of interest (i.e. *"In yet another aspect of the present invention, the method may also include: identifying multiple search results corresponding to the specified geographic area, and sorting the search results utilizing at least one sorting criterion selected from the group comprising: distance from a selected geographic location, time, price, and alphabetical order, and wherein the query is at least one entity criterion chosen from the group comprising*

*name, brand name, product type, product category, service name, service category, business name, event, event forum, price, time, and/or combinations thereof.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that identifying documents are search results and address located within the area of interest is the specified geographic area.)(Page 2, paragraph 18); determining ones of the identified documents that match the one or more keywords as relevant documents (i.e. "...receiving a query from an associated user, searching for at least one search result, identifying the at least one search result corresponding to a specified geographic area, and providing the at least one identified search result to the associated user." The preceding text clearly indicates that one or more keywords are contained in a query that corresponds to a specified geographical area and identifying documents are at least one identified search result.)(Page 2, paragraph 17).

Shultz does not explicitly teach the method of grouping the relevant documents into clusters based, at least in part, on the addresses located within the area of interest; and presenting the clusters.

Michalewicz teaches the method of grouping the relevant documents into clusters based, at least in part, on the addresses located within the area of interest (i.e. "The retrieved documents are divided into subsets of similar documents, where each subset of the subsets of similar documents is described in terms of a subset pattern. An ordered list of clusters is provided based on the subset pattern of each subset of similar documents." The preceding text clearly indicates that grouping the relevant documents into clusters are the retrieved documents are divided into subsets of similar documents and at least in part on the address located within the area of interest is a type of subset pattern.)(Page 3, paragraph 33); and presenting the clusters (i.e. "The ordered list of clusters includes separate clusters which contain similar documents retrieved in response to the query." The preceding text clearly indicates that the for a response to the query by the user is generally a display of results, which in this case, the clusters are presented to the user.)(Page 3, paragraph 33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz to include the method of grouping the relevant documents into clusters based, at least in part, on the addresses located within the area of interest; and presenting the clusters with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 2, Shultz teaches the method wherein the geographical identifiers are received as part of the search query (i.e. "*User query 202 may preferably include (i) location data, (ii) a general information query (e.g., subject matter desired), and/or (iii) geographic criteria.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that a geographical identifier, which is a geographic criteria, is part of the search query, which is the user query.)(Page 4, paragraph 46).

As per claim 3, Shultz teaches the method wherein the geographical identifiers are inferred independent of the search query (i.e. "*User query 202 may preferably include (i) location data, (ii) a general information query (e.g., subject matter desired), and/or (iii) geographic criteria.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that a geographical identifier, which is a geographic criteria, is inferred independent of the search query, as it may or may not be part of the user query.)(Page 4, paragraph 46).

As per claim 4, Shultz teaches the method wherein the one or more keywords relate to a business or organization (i.e. "*The general information query may include one or more criterion about a particular entity or type of entity such as: a business name, category of business, a specific GIS location, a product name, a brand name, a service name, pricing criterion, a time criterion, an*

*event criterion, a service category, or combinations thereof.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that one or more keywords are one or more criterion.)(Page 4, paragraph 48).

As per claim 5, Shultz teaches the method wherein the one or more geographical identifiers include location-specific information that approximately identifies a location of the business or organization (i.e. "*For example, user query 202 can be limited to those results (e.g. businesses) that are located in a defined geographic area. For example, the geographic area may be a city, county, state, country, radial distance, or geometric corridor.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that a city, county, state, country, radial distance, or geometric corridor is an example of location specific information that approximately identifies a location.)(Page 4, paragraph 49).

As per claim 6, Shultz teaches the method wherein the one or more geographical identifiers include at least one of a partial address, a partial telephone number, an entire address, and an entire telephone number (i.e. "*Geographic criteria may also include the geographic area within a specified zip code, an area code, or the area defined by a specific radius from the location data, such as a street address, zip code, area code, state, longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates, any unified geocoding system, state planar coordinates, or combinations thereof.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that a geographical identifier is a geographical criteria that include a partial address, a partial telephone number, an entire address, an entire telephone number, zip code, area code, etc.)(Page 4, paragraph 49).

As per claim 7, Shultz teaches the method wherein the identifying an area of interest includes: determining a geographic location based, at least in part, on the one or more geographical identifiers, determining a geographic center of the geographic

location, and identifying locations within a certain distance of the geographic center as the area of interest (i.e. *"For example, if the user query (step 202) included steak houses near a desired map location, and one or more matching records of the search result did not fall within the currently displayed user map region, the area of displayed map may be updated (automatically or upon user selection) to accommodate the returned result within the displayed map region (step 242)."* The preceding text clearly illustrates that returning a query result for a steak house near a desired map locations indicates that a geographical location is determined, where the geographical identifier is the geographical location; the map location is the geographical center of the geographical location, as one or more of the matching records is determined if the record falls within the map region, and identifying location is displaying one or more matching records.)(Page 5, paragraph 62).

As per claim 8, Shultz teaches the method wherein the identifying locations includes: determining a radius, and identifying the area of interest as a circle centered on the geographic center with the determined radius (i.e. *"Geographic criteria may also include the geographic area within a specified zip code, an area code, or the area defined by a specific radius from the location data, such as a street address, zip code, area code, state, longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates, any unified geocoding system, state planar coordinates, or combinations thereof. In addition, the search results can be limited and/or sorted to those results that are in closest proximity to the location data. For example, if the user enters or spatially designates his home street address as the location data, then he can request that the ten search results in closest proximity to his home be provided."* The preceding text clearly indicates that determining a radius is an area defined by a specific radius from the location data, which is also the area of interest.)(Page 4, paragraph 49).

As per claim 9, Shultz teaches the method wherein the radius is one of a predetermined radius and a radius set based on a specificity of the one or more

geographical identifiers (i.e. "Geographic criteria may also include the geographic area within a specified zip code, an area code, or the area defined by a specific radius from the location data, such as a street address, zip code, area code, state, longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates, any unified geocoding system, state planar coordinates, or combinations thereof. In addition, the search results can be limited and/or sorted to those results that are in closest proximity to the location data. For example, if the user enters or spatially designates his home street address as the location data, then he can request that the ten search results in closest proximity to his home be provided." The preceding text clearly indicates that determining a radius is an area defined by a specific radius from the location data, which is also the area of interest.)(Page 4, paragraph 49).

As per claim 10, Shultz teaches the method wherein the radius is a user-configurable radius (i.e. "Geographic criteria may also include the geographic area within a specified zip code, an area code, or the area defined by a specific radius from the location data, such as a street address, zip code, area code, state, longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates, any unified geocoding system, state planar coordinates, or combinations thereof. In addition, the search results can be limited and/or sorted to those results that are in closest proximity to the location data. For example, if the user enters or spatially designates his home street address as the location data, then he can request that the ten search results in closest proximity to his home be provided." The preceding text clearly indicates that determining a radius is an area defined by a specific radius from the location data, which is also the area of interest.)(Page 4, paragraph 49).

As per claim 11, Shultz teaches the method wherein the radius is dynamically set based, at least in part, on the one or more keywords (i.e. "Geographic criteria may also include the geographic area within a specified zip code, an area code, or the area defined by a specific radius from the location data, such as a street address, zip code, area code, state, longitudinal and latitudinal

*coordinates, any unified geocoding system, state planar coordinates, or combinations thereof. In addition, the search results can be limited and/or sorted to those results that are in closest proximity to the location data. For example, if the user enters or spatially designates his home street address as the location data, then he can request that the ten search results in closest proximity to his home be provided.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that determining a radius is an area defined by a specific radius from the location data, which is also the area of interest.)(Page 4, paragraph 49).

As per claim 12, Shultz does not explicitly teach the method wherein the identifying documents includes: accessing a database that associates documents from a repository of crawled documents to addresses associated with the documents.

Michalewicz teaches the method wherein the identifying documents includes: accessing a database that associates documents from a repository of crawled documents to addresses associated with the documents (i.e. "*To create any dialog with the user and to provide the user with a chance to find anything, the following should be provided: crawl the Web and collect some information about found pages (or even contents of pages), [0165] do some heavy processing on the collected data to make on-line interactions with the user as fast and adequate as possible, be able to interpret the user's queries and give him/her appropriate answers using collected and processed data, be able to communicate with the user. These functions provide a division of the whole search engine of the present invention into four basic modules: the Spider, the Data Preparation, the Dialog Control and the User Interface 400 (as discussed above).*" The preceding text clearly indicates that information stored in the database are crawled documents.)(Page 9, paragraphs 163-168).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz to include the method wherein the identifying documents includes: accessing a database that associates documents from a repository of crawled documents to

addresses associated with the documents with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 13, Shultz teaches the method further comprising: scoring the relevant documents based on at least one of a distance factor and a relevancy factor (i.e. "Any of these types of matching information may subsequently be sorted according to user preference and/or a predefined search result sorting routine. Such sorting may pertain to specific sorting criteria, for example, by order of importance, relevance or hierarchy of the information retrieved from database 133. Example sorting criterion might include, a distance from the user identified location (e.g., step 232), corresponding advertising information (e.g., step 234) and/or business information (e.g., step 236). Business information may be sorted according to various criteria, for example, alphabetical criteria, such as by the name of the business, size criteria, such as the size of the business, price criteria, time criteria, event criteria, or any other sorting criteria that might be helpful to a user.")(Page 5, paragraph 60).

As per claim 14, Shultz teaches the method wherein the distance factor for one of the relevant documents refers to a distance that an address associated with the one of the relevant documents is from a geographic center of the area of interest (i.e. "Any of these types of matching information may subsequently be sorted according to user preference and/or a predefined search result sorting routine. Such sorting may pertain to specific sorting criteria, for example, by order of importance, relevance or hierarchy of the information retrieved from database 133. Example sorting criterion might include, a distance from the user identified location (e.g., step 232), corresponding advertising information (e.g., step 234) and/or business information (e.g., step 236). Business information may be sorted according to various criteria, for example, alphabetical criteria, such as by the name of the business, size criteria, such as the size of the business, price criteria, time criteria, event criteria, or any other sorting criteria that might be helpful to a user." The preceding text clearly indicates a distance that

an address associated with one of the relevant documents is from the geographical area of interest is the distance from the user-identified location.)(Page 5, paragraph 60).

As per claim 16, Shultz does not explicitly teach the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters include: forming a separate one of the clusters for each of the addresses located within the area of interest.

Michalewicz teaches the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: forming a separate one of the clusters for each of the addresses located within the area of interest (i.e. *"The retrieved documents are divided into subsets of similar documents, where each subset of the subsets of similar documents is described in terms of a subset pattern."* The preceding text clearly indicates that each of the addresses located within the area of interest is a subset pattern.)(Page 3, paragraph 33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz to include the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: forming a separate one of the clusters for each of the addresses located within the area of interest with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 17, Shultz does not explicitly teach the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: identifying a first one of the addresses associated with a first one of the relevant documents, determining one or more second ones of the relevant documents that are also associated with the first

address, and grouping the first relevant document and the one or more second relevant documents into a cluster.

Michalewicz teaches the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: identifying a first one of the addresses associated with a first one of the relevant documents, determining one or more second ones of the relevant documents that are also associated with the first address, and grouping the first relevant document and the one or more second relevant documents into a cluster (i.e. "*In step 605, the user identifies keywords or presents a complete query (e.g., house AND project). The documents will be retrieved (from the database) on the basis of these keywords (index match). In step 610, the query and/or keywords are analyzed and a "pattern" is created. In step 615, the database is searched for documents which match the pattern. In step 620, the retrieved documents are divided into subsets of similar documents, where each subset is described by its own pattern. In other words, the process creates an ordered list of clusters. In step 625, the user is provided with an initial solution proposal.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that a first one of the relevant documents is the index max and the next one or more second ones of the relevant document are the pattern results that is created by the query, in which both results are placed into an ordered list of clusters.)(page 7, paragraph 132).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz to include the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: identifying a first one of the addresses associated with a first one of the relevant documents, determining one or more second ones of the relevant documents that are also associated with the first address, and grouping the first relevant document and the one or more second relevant documents into a cluster with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 18, Schultz does not explicitly teach the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters include: placing each of the relevant documents into at least one cluster.

Michalewicz teaches the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: placing each of the relevant documents into at least one cluster (i.e. *"In step 605, the user identifies keywords or presents a complete query (e.g., house AND project). The documents will be retrieved (from the database) on the basis of these keywords (index match). In step 610, the query and/or keywords are analyzed and a "pattern" is created. In step 615, the database is searched for documents which match the pattern. In step 620, the retrieved documents are divided into subsets of similar documents, where each subset is described by its own pattern. In other words, the process creates an ordered list of clusters. In step 625, the user is provided with an initial solution proposal."*) The preceding text clearly indicates that relevant documents, which are pattern results are placed into clusters.)(page 7, paragraph 132).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz to include the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: placing each of the relevant documents into at least one cluster with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 19, Schultz does not explicitly teach the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters include: placing at least one of the relevant documents into a plurality of the clusters.

Michalewicz teaches the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: placing at least one of the relevant documents into a plurality of the clusters (i.e. *"In step 605, the user identifies keywords or presents a complete query (e.g., house AND project). The documents will be retrieved (from the database) on the basis of these keywords (index match). In step 610, the query and/or keywords are analyzed and a "pattern" is created. In step 615, the database is searched for documents which match the pattern. In step 620, the retrieved documents are divided into subsets of similar documents, where each subset is described by its own pattern. In other words, the process creates an ordered list of clusters. In step 625, the user is provided with an initial solution proposal."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a plurality of clusters is an ordered list of clusters.)(page 7, paragraph 132).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz to include the method wherein the grouping the relevant documents into clusters includes: placing at least one of the relevant documents into a plurality of the clusters with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 25, Shultz does not explicitly teach the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: forming a result output for each of the clusters, the result output including at least one of a title and a snippet for one of the relevant documents in the cluster and a title for another one or more of the relevant documents in the cluster.

Michalewicz teaches the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: forming a result output for each of the clusters, the result output including at least one of

a title and a snippet for one of the relevant documents in the cluster and a title for another one or more of the relevant documents in the cluster (i.e. "Now, *in use the requestor (user) formulates a query as a set T of words, which should appear in the retrieved documents. The Dialog Control module 300 replies in two steps: (i) It retrieves all documents DOC(T) which include words from T. (ii) It groups the retrieved documents into similarity clusters and returns to the user standard patterns of these groups.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that the Dialog Control module is the graphical user interface that shows the result output for each cluster and at least one of a title and a snippet for one of the relevant documents are types of words that should appear in the retrieved documents.)(page 7, paragraphs 127-129).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz to the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: forming a result output for each of the clusters, the result output including at least one of a title and a snippet for one of the relevant documents in the cluster and a title for another one or more of the relevant documents in the cluster with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 26, Shultz does not explicitly teach the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: forming a result output for each of the clusters, the result output including a name of a business or organization and a title for one or more of the relevant documents in the cluster.

Michalewicz teaches the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: forming a result output for each of the clusters, the result output including a name of a

business or organization and a title for one or more of the relevant documents in the cluster (i.e. *“Now, in use the requestor (user) formulates a query as a set T of words, which should appear in the retrieved documents. The Dialog Control module 300 replies in two steps: (i) It retrieves all documents DOC(T) which include words from T. (ii) It groups the retrieved documents into similarity clusters and returns to the user standard patterns of these groups.”* The preceding text clearly indicates that the Dialog Control module is the graphical user interface that shows the result output for each cluster and the business or organization and a title are types of words that should appear in the retrieved documents.)(page 7, paragraphs 127-129).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz to the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: forming a result output for each of the clusters, the result output including a name of a business or organization and a title for one or more of the relevant documents in the cluster with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 31, Schultz teaches the method wherein the at least one portion of the telephone number includes at least one of an area code and a prefix associated with the telephone number (i.e. *“In yet another aspect of the present invention, the method may also include: identifying multiple search results corresponding to the specified geographic area, and sorting the search results utilizing at least one sorting criterion selected from the group comprising: distance from a selected geographic location, time, price, and alphabetical order, and wherein the query is at least one entity criterion chosen from the group comprising name, brand name, product type, product category, service name, service category, business name, event, event forum, price, time, and/or combinations thereof. In certain embodiments of the invention, the specified geographic area is selected from the group*

*comprising distance from a zip code, distance from an area code, distance from a telephone exchange area, distance from a state, distance from longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates, distance from state planar coordinates, a geometric corridor, distance from a unified geocoding system coordinate, and/or combinations thereof.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that at least a portion of the telephone number includes one of an area code is the area code, which is a prefix of the telephone exchange area. That is, a part of the telephone number may be used as part of the geographical identifier.)(page 2, paragraph 18).

8. Claims 15, 20-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schultz et al (U.S. Pat. Pub. 2003/0061211 and known hereinafter as Shultz). in view of Michalewicz et al (U.S. Pat. Pub. 2002/0042789 and known hereinafter as Michalewicz) and in further view of Rubenczyk et al (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2003/0217052 and known hereinafter as Rubenczyk).

As per claim 15 and 23, Shultz and Michalewicz do not explicitly teach the method wherein the relevancy factor for one of the relevant documents refers to at least one of a number of the one or more keywords present in the one of the relevant documents and how prominently the one or more keywords appear in the one of the relevant documents.

Rubenczyk teaches the method wherein the relevancy factor for one of the relevant documents refers to at least one of a number of the one or more keywords present in the one of the relevant documents and how prominently the one or more keywords appear in the one of the relevant documents (i.e. "*A ranker 30 provides a numerical value to describe the overall level of match between the query and each data item, i.e. it assesses the relevance of data-items to the query.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that at least one of a number of

one or more keywords present in one of the relevant documents and how prominently the one or more keywords appear is the overall level of match between the query and each data item.)(page 13, paragraph 420).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz and further modify the teachings of Shultz and Michalewicz with the teachings of Rubenczyk to include the method wherein the relevancy factor for one of the relevant documents refers to at least one of a number of the one or more keywords present in the one of the relevant documents and how prominently the one or more keywords appear in the one of the relevant documents with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 20, Shultz and Michalewicz do not explicitly teach the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: generating scores for the relevant documents within each of the clusters, and sorting the relevant documents within each of the clusters based, at least in part, on the scores.

Rubenczyk teaches the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: generating scores for the relevant documents within each of the clusters (i.e. "A ranker 30 provides a numerical value to describe the overall level of match between the query and each data item, i.e. it assesses the relevance of data-items to the query." The preceding text clearly indicates that generating scores is the numerical value to each data item and relevant documents is the relevance of the data-items.)(page 13, paragraph 420), and sorting the relevant documents within each of the clusters based, at least in part, on the scores (i.e. "The retrieved items can be presented

*either as an unorganized set or as an ordered list, sorted by some meta-data criterion such as date, author or price, or, more to the point, by the item's rank score (from best to poorest) that allegedly measures its closeness to the user request.*" The preceding text clearly indicates that scores is a meta-data criterion that can sort the relevant documents within each of the clusters and the clusters are the retrieved items.)(page 2, paragraph 30).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz and further modify the teachings of Shultz and Michalewicz with the teachings of Rubenczyk to include the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: generating scores for the relevant documents within each of the clusters, and sorting the relevant documents within each of the clusters based, at least in part, on the scores with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 21, Shultz and Michalewicz do not explicitly teach the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: ranking the clusters based on at least one of a distance factor and a relevancy factor, and sorting the clusters based, at least in part, on the ranking.

Rubenczyk teaches the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: ranking the clusters based on at least one of a distance factor and a relevancy factor (i.e. "A ranker 30 provides a numerical value to describe the overall level of match between the query and each data item, i.e. it assesses the relevance of data-items to the query." The preceding text clearly indicates that distance and relevance factors are a type of ranker that provides a numerical value to the data-items, which are the clusters.)(page 13, paragraph 420), and sorting the clusters based, at

least in part, on the ranking (i.e. *"The retrieved items can be presented either as an unorganized set or as an ordered list, sorted by some meta-data criterion such as date, author or price, or, more to the point, by the item's rank score (from best to poorest) that allegedly measures its closeness to the user request."*) The preceding text clearly indicates that ranking is a meta-data criterion that can sort the relevant documents within each of the clusters and the clusters are the retrieved items.)(page 2, paragraph 30).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz and further modify the teachings of Shultz and Michalewicz with the teachings of Rubenczyk to include the method wherein the presenting the clusters includes: ranking the clusters based on at least one of a distance factor and a relevancy factor, and sorting the clusters based, at least in part, on the ranking with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 22, Shultz does not explicitly teach the method wherein the distance factor is distance that an address is from a geographical center of the area of interest.

Michalewicz teaches the method wherein the distance factor for one of the clusters refers to a distance that an address associated with the one cluster is from a geographic center of the area of interest (i.e. *"The retrieved documents are divided into subsets of similar documents, where each subset of the subsets of similar documents is described in terms of a subset pattern."*) The preceding text clearly indicates that the distance factor is an instance of a subset pattern, in which that type of a subset pattern is contained in the cluster.)(page 3, paragraph 33).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz

to include the method wherein the distance factor for one of the clusters refers to a distance that an address associated with the one cluster is from a geographic center of the area of interest with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

As per claim 24, Shultz and Michalewicz do not explicitly teach the method wherein the presenting the clusters further includes: weighting the distance factor and the relevancy factor differently based, at least in part, on the search query.

Rubenczyk teaches the method wherein the presenting the clusters further includes: weighting the distance factor and the relevancy factor differently based, at least in part, on the search query (i.e. *“Each node in a hierarchy represents a potential class, it may have query terms associated with it and may be linked to a set of domain data items which may be ranked using weighting values.”* The preceding text clearly indicates that the distance and relevancy factors are a type of weighting values based on the search query, which is the query.)(page 14, paragraph 427).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant’s invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Michalewicz and further modify the teachings of Shultz and Michalewicz with the teachings of Rubenczyk to include the method wherein the presenting the clusters further includes: weighting the distance factor and the relevancy factor differently based, at least in part, on the search query with the motivation to search by a specific, user-defined geographical area. (Shultz, page 1, paragraph 8).

***Conclusion***

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

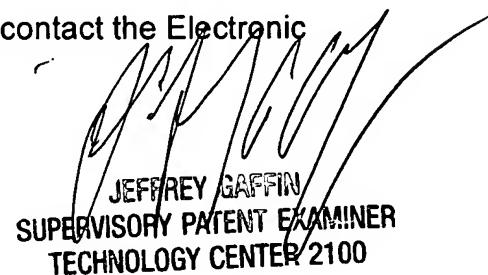
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farhan M. Syed whose telephone number is 571-272-7191. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



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